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remarkable man, as given by the author, have to be read to be appreciated. Palafox died on the first of October, 1659.

Garcia has written a work that will add to his fame. But if he suffers at all, it will be on account of the fact that he has leaned somewhat towards prejudice in many of his statements. His otherwise masterly work is marred by a bitter attack on the Jesuits. The author seems fully convinced that the Society is steeped in iniquity, and he goes out of his way to force this judgment on the reader. Too much time is given to the litigations with the Jesuits. But even that would not be so reprehensible, if he did not place all the blame on them alone, when, as he must have known, there were others involved in the scandalous affairs which he details in these pages. While the historical world will welcome this authoritative life of Palafox, it will grieve that so much ill-feeling is shown in its composition.

The bibliography is complete. It covers over a hundred pages, and it is remarkable that all these books and manuscripts are in the private library of the author. Even were this biography mediocre, and it is far from being that, the bibliography would be sufficient recommendation.

JOACHIM WALSH, O.P.

The Moral Basis of Democracy, by Arthur Twining Hadley, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Yale University, Yale University Press. Pp. 206. Price, \$1.75.

This volume contains eighteen addresses delivered by President Hadley since 1910. They were directed on various occasions to students and graduates of Yale University. They do not discuss democracy as a form of political organization. They contain rather a series of appeals to educated young men to develop the high type of personal Christian character upon which the success of democracy is conditioned. The following paragraph is a key to the spirit of the volume. "Our country needs citizens who are straightforward enough to tell the truth to themselves, charitable enough to think no ill of their neighbors, sound of judgment to value men and things for what they really are, strong of principle to sink the ideal of self in the ideal of duty. He that doeth these things shall never be moved."

Perhaps Dr. Hadley's volume is as important in what it signifies as it is in its contents. It shows us an eminent scholar, president of a great university, who undertakes to assert the compelling unity of life, the supremacy of moral ideals in maintaining that unity and the authority of Christian Philosophy as its interpretation and law. The work is a protest by unmistakable inference against the tendency of the larger interests of life to make their own moral codes to suit themselves. False standards of success, the subtleties of selfishness and the wide-spread tendency to evade the discipline of life that results from housing noble ideals in the heart, find unsparing interpretation in the tone that is maintained throughout the volume. There is no trace of academic remoteness in either style or thought. On the contrary the style is so direct, simple and graceful and the spirit is so earnest that the reader is won and held from the moment that he takes the volume in hand. Happy combination of prestige of scholarship, practical insight into the moral problems of daily life and profound reverence for Christian ideals give Dr. Hadley's work enduring value.

The volume contains gentle though searching criticism of social tendencies which interfere with the nobler type of personal life and sets forth a most effective appeal for wholesome living. The moral and spiritual note is not lost at any point. Lessons from the example and teaching of Our Divine Saviour are conveyed with an ease and definiteness that will have peculiar charm for all who read the work with a spiritual mind. The condemnation of selfishness, of indirection in speech and manner and of life devoted to merely personal ends is one of its most practical and helpful features.

The emphasis with which Dr. Hadley insists that democracy is based on self-control and conditioned on the use of freedom under the restraint of the moral law is most welcome during these days of reconstruction of our national life. There is danger that the extent of the confusion of which every one is conscious since the war will mislead us into a too ready belief that we can remedy conditions and master the forces of life by governmental action. We need as perhaps never before to be held sternly to the fundamental truth that democracy is primarily moral and spiritual and in a secondary sense political. Political institutions are

effective through forces that they themselves do not control. Moral and spiritual ideals as set forth in the Christian philosophy of life are essential to the maintenance of our democratic institutions. Dr. Hadley's volume does much to set forth this great truth at a time when renewed understanding of it is imperative.

WILLIAM J. KERBY, PH. D.

The American Army in the European Conflict, translated from the French by the authors, Colonel De Chambrun and Captain De Marenches. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1919.

Although the mass of books and pamphlets treating of the World War and the subsequent efforts at peace and reconstruction is even now grown to unwieldy proportions, we should, nevertheless, as Lord Northcliff very properly says, "welcome all well-informed contributions to its literature." The book of De Chambrun and De Marenches is, no doubt, well-informed on the special phase of the war under treatment, namely, the participation of America in the great struggle. Who the authors are does not appear from the book itself, as it lacks the usual preface or foreword, but we are informed by the publishers that they were attached to General Pershing's staff. Yet they write as Frenchmen, and their judgment therefore appears as doubly valuable, being based upon first-hand information by foreign observers.

The book does full justice to the genius of our Commander-in-Chief and to the impetuous valor and patient endurance of our soldier boys, so often treated with but slight regard by official British reports and unofficial slurs and slanders. The authors always try to be fair in their statements and conclusions. The American soldier had no training for the conflict worth speaking of, save the general training of American manhood in bravery, genial forbearance, and a quick sense of the requirements of the hour; but these qualities, which form the very essence of a true soldier, were quickly developed by actual warfare into an army the like of which the world has never seen. All this is brought out in glowing colors in the work before us. As a matter of course, there is the usual amount of dry statistics on the composition of the armies under General Pershing, and also the summary description of the various American benevolent associations employed